

梨园中黑斑病菌可接种侵染并显症的植物种类分析

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摘要:【目的】分析梨园中存在感染 *Alternaria alternata* 显症的寄主植物种类, 验证显症寄主植物中的 *A. alternata* 是梨黑斑病发生的一个潜在侵染源头。【方法】选取梨园中常见的 25 种植物为试验对象, 室内接种 *A. alternata* 孢悬液, 筛选和验证显症的植物为 *A. alternata* 的寄主植物; 分离显症寄主植物中 *A. alternata*, 并将分离自不同显症寄主植物的 *A. alternata* 回接至健康的梨叶片上进行致病性验证。【结果】苹果、海棠、樱桃、月季、花生、枣 6 种植物叶片分别接种 *A. alternata* 孢悬液后出现明显的症状, 而显症植物中分离的 *A. alternata* 回接至健康梨叶片可引起健康梨叶片显症。【结论】梨园中存在可接种侵染并显症 *A. alternata* 寄主植物, 感染 *A. alternata* 的寄主植物是梨黑斑病发生的一个潜在侵染源头。

关键词: 梨黑斑病; *A. alternata*; 寄主植物; 侵染源

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Analysis of plant species enabling to infect with *Alternaria alternata* in pear orchards

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Abstract: 【Objective】The study aimed to determine some plant hosts by *Alternaria alternata* in pear orchards and these plant hosts could show typical black spot disease. Simultaneously, *A. alternata* from these diseased plant hosts has the pathogenicity on pear leaves. 【Methods】The pathogen *A. alternata* stored at -4 °C, was activated and cultivated using PDA agar medium at (26±1) °C for 4 days. The activation of *A. alternata* was identified by nested PCR for containing *ITS* gene of *A. alternata*. The nested PCR results on *ITS* gene of *A. alternata* were used for comparison in follow-up experiment. Healthy pear leaves were inoculated with activated *A. alternata* suspension to demonstrate its pathogenicity on pear leaves. For 8 days later, we observed symptoms on pear leaves. Nest PCR reaction on the *ITS* gene of *A. alternata* was used to detect the diseased pear leaves. The diseased pear leaf tissue of 1 cm² was inoculated on the PDA agar medium at 26±1 °C in the dark for 72 h. This step was carried out for *A. alternata* isolation. A microbe was isolated from the diseased pear leaf. The white mycelium of the microbe was gotten from PDA agar medium with a pair of sterilized scissors, and then were inoculated on a new PDA agar medium 96 h for purification. The appearances of colonies were observed. The colonies were identified by nest PCR reaction on the *ITS* gene of *A. alternata*. In order to determine plant hosts of *A. alternata* existing in pear orchards, twenty-five different kinds of plant species were provided to inoculate the same volume of *A. alternata* isolation suspension respectively. All plant species were transplant-

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ed into a incubator for 16 h at 28 °C (day) and 8 h at 25 °C (night). Relative humidity in the incubator was controlled to 80% ± 5%. All treated samples were incubated in the incubator for 14 days. According to leaf symptoms and lesion areas, leaves with obvious symptoms were used for pathogen isolation again. The second generation purification of pathogen from diseased leaves infected with *A. alternata* were observed. In order to identify the second generation of pathogen, the *A. alternata* was proved to have the ability of pathogenicity on pear leaves. These second generation of pathogen suspensions were separately inoculated on healthy pear leaves. These pear leaves were placed in another incubator with the same environmental conditions as above. For 10 days later, we observed the symptoms on the inoculated pear leaves. The lesion areas on pear leaves with *A. alternata* treatment were respectively used for statistic analysis. 【Results】 The stored *A. alternata* could be cultured on the PDA agar medium. By nested PCR on *ITS* gene of *A. alternata*, we could observe positive bands (570 bp and 398 bp) as prediction. Healthy pear leaves inoculated with *A. alternata* suspension showed obvious symptoms as to black spot disease for 8 days later. And also, bands as to *ITS* genes could be detected in the diseased pear leaves by nest PCR. As predicted, the pathogen isolated from pear leaves had the same phenotype as to *A. alternata*. *A. alternata* isolation was identified by method of nested PCR, and the same bands as prediction appeared. The results indicated that *A. alternata*, stored in the laboratory, could also cause pear black spot. According to symptoms on twenty-five different kinds of plant leaves, we discovered the obvious symptoms appeared on some plant leaves, such as apple, *Malus spectabilis*, cherry, Chinese rose, peanut and jujube. Through statistical analysis of the lesion areas on these six kinds of diseased plant leaves, the significant difference was discovered. We deduced the six kinds of plant species such as apple, *Malus spectabilis*, cherry, Chinese rose, peanut and jujube were the appropriate hosts of *A. alternata*. We could isolate six microbes from these six different kinds of diseased plant leaves respectively. All of the six colonies had the same performance as to *A. alternata* from pear leaves. The healthy pear leaves were inoculated with pathogen suspension from six different kinds plant host leaves respectively. After 10 days, all healthy pear leaves with pathogen suspension treatment showed typical symptoms as to pear black spot. These pear leaves were collected for molecular detection by method of nest PCR on *ITS* gene of *A. alternata*. By agarose gel electrophoresis, it showed that same bands as prediction appeared. Results indicated *A. alternata* from hosts with *A. alternata* infection could cause diseases on pear leaves. 【Conclusion】 We discovered some plant hosts of *A. alternata* widely existed in pear orchards. *A. alternata* from these plant hosts had the pathogenicity on pear leaves. It indicated that plant hosts containing *A. alternata* may be one of the potential infective sources for pear black spot disease epidemic.

Key words: Pear black spot; *A. alternata*; Host plant; Sources of infection

梨黑斑病(Pear black spot)是由链格孢(*Alternaria* spp.)侵染梨叶片、果实和新梢等组织引起的重要病害之一^[1],该病害在东南亚地区均有发生,严重影响梨的产量和品质,给梨产业造成了极大的经济损失^[2-4]。研究报道,梨黑斑病组织中可分离出9种 *Alternaria* spp.^[5-6], *Alternaria gaisen* 和 *Alternaria alternata* (Fr.) Keissler(简称 *A. alternata*)被认为是梨黑斑病的主要病原菌,而引起河北省鸭梨黑斑病的主要病原菌为 *A. alternata*^[2]。

通常 *A. alternata* 以分生孢子和菌丝体在寄主

病残体上越冬,翌年春季产生的分生孢子借风雨传播至梨的不同组织上,遇合适的温、湿度萌发芽管,芽管顶端膨大形成附着胞,下方生长侵入丝,侵入气孔、皮孔或伤口,吸取梨组织中的养料和水分,完成初侵染,然后以发病植株为中心引起再侵染。树体密闭、树势衰弱、地势低洼、偏施氮肥、土壤贫瘠、害虫猖獗等不利因素均可加重梨黑斑病的发生和流行^[4]。

当前,针对梨黑斑病的防治仍以化学药剂为主,但化学药剂种类的盲目选择和过量使用加速了

A. alternata 抗性的产生^[7],造成了环境污染,影响了人体健康^[8-9]。果园生草技术可改善果园小气候,改良果园土壤,增强树势,恶化病原菌的生长环境,降低病虫害的发生,目前已广泛应用于生产中。梨园生草技术应用中,园内留存的植物种类繁多多样,而 *A. alternata* 具有广泛的寄主植物^[10],留存于梨园中的植物种类中或存在 *A. alternata* 的良好寄主。理论上,寄主植物可助力 *A. alternata* 的增殖,而来自寄主植物的 *A. alternata* 亦将成为梨黑斑病传播和流行的一个潜在侵染源头。目前,关于梨园中存在的 *A. alternata* 寄主植物种类的研究尚无报道,而显症寄主植物中的 *A. alternata* 感染梨叶片显症的研究亦罕见报道。

笔者拟利用保存的 *A. alternata* 室内接种健康的梨叶片以活化 *A. alternata*,对分离自显症梨叶片中的 *A. alternata* 进行鉴定和检测,选择梨园中常见的植物种类为接种对象进行 *A. alternata* 的室内接种试验,分析和筛选 *A. alternata* 的寄主植物种类,

然后将分离自显症寄主植物中的 *A. alternata* 再接种健康的梨叶片进行致病性验证,研究结果为后期深入了解梨园中黑斑病的发生、传播和流行提供理论支撑。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试梨品种为鸭梨 (*Pyrus bretschneideri*)。

供试筛选的寄主植物种类:河北省梨园中常见的 25 种植物(白萝卜、打碗花、海棠、红苋菜、狗尾草、白茅草、龙葵、葎草、花生、马唐草、苹果、牛筋草、铁苋菜、樱桃、小飞蓬、圆叶牵牛、月季、枣、裂叶牵牛、葡萄、苘麻、苦苣菜、甜椒、猪殃殃、萝藦),详见表 1。

供试 *A. alternata* 菌株: *Alternaria alternata* (Fr.) Keissler-SGS,保存于河北省农林科学院石家庄果树研究所。*A. alternata* 菌株鉴定与检测的引物由生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司合成,序列见表 2。PDA 琼脂培养基制备方法:去皮马铃薯 200 g

表 1 供试植物种类

Table 1 Plant species in the experiment

| 序号 No. | 名称 Name | 拉丁名 Latin name | 接种方法 Method of inoculation |
|--------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 白萝卜 White radish | <i>Raphanus sativus</i> (L.) | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 2 | 打碗花 Japanese bindweed | <i>Calystegia hederacea</i> Wall. | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 3 | 海棠 Chinese flowering crab apple | <i>Malus spectabilis</i> | 离体接种 <i>Vitro</i> inoculation |
| 4 | 红苋菜 Red Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus mangostanus</i> (L.) | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 5 | 狗尾草 Green bristlegrass | <i>Setaria viridis</i> (L.) Beauv. | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 6 | 白茅草 Cogongrass | <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Beauv. | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 7 | 龙葵 Black nightshade | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> (L.) | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 8 | 葎草 Japan hop | <i>Humulus scandens</i> (Lour.) Merr. | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 9 | 花生 Peanut | <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> (L.) | 离体接种 <i>Vitro</i> inoculation |
| 10 | 马唐草 Crabgrass | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (L.) Scop. | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 11 | 苹果 Apple | <i>Malus pumila</i> Mill. | 离体接种 <i>Vitro</i> inoculation |
| 12 | 牛筋草 Goosegrass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn. | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 13 | 铁苋菜 Three-seeded copperleaf | <i>Acalypha australis</i> (L.) | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 14 | 樱桃 Cherry | <i>Prunus pseudocerasus</i> (Lindl.) G. Don | 离体接种 <i>Vitro</i> inoculation |
| 15 | 小飞蓬 Canadian fleabane | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> (L.) Cronq. | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 16 | 圆叶牵牛 Common morning glory | <i>Pharbitis purpurea</i> (L.) Voigt | 离体接种 <i>Vitro</i> inoculation |
| 17 | 月季 Chinese rose | <i>Rosa chinensis</i> Jacq. | 离体接种 <i>Vitro</i> inoculation |
| 18 | 枣 Chinese jujube | <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill. | 离体接种 <i>Vitro</i> inoculation |
| 19 | 裂叶牵牛 Ivy leaf morning glory | <i>Pharbitis nil</i> (L.) Choisy | 离体接种 <i>Vitro</i> inoculation |
| 20 | 葡萄 Grape | <i>Vitis vinifera</i> (L.) | 离体接种 <i>Vitro</i> inoculation |
| 21 | 苘麻 Piemaker | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> Medicus | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 22 | 苦苣菜 Herb of denticulate Ixeis | <i>Ixeris polycephala</i> Cass | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 23 | 甜椒 Bell pepper | <i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>grossum</i> Sendt. | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 24 | 猪殃殃 False cleavers | <i>Galium spurium</i> (L.) | 活体接种 <i>In-vivo</i> inoculation |
| 25 | 萝藦 Rough potato | <i>Metaplexis japonica</i> (Thunb.) Makino | 离体接种 <i>Vitro</i> inoculation |

表 2 试验用 PCR 引物
Table 2 The primers used in PCR

| 基因名称 Gene name | 引物名称 Primer name | 引物序列 (5'-3') Primer sequences (5'-3') | 基因长度 Length of fragment/bp |
|-------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| ITS | ITS1-F | TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG | 570 |
| | ITS4-R | TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC | |
| HB | HB-F | TCACCCTTGCTTTTTCGTA | 398 |
| | HB-R | ACCTTTGCTGATAGAGAGTG | |

切成小块,加水煮烂(煮沸 20~30 min),八层纱布过滤,收集滤液并加入 15~20 g 琼脂粉,继续加热搅拌至琼脂粉完全溶解,加入葡萄糖 20 g 搅拌均匀至溶解,稍冷却后补足水(40 °C)至 1000 mL,121 °C,20 min 灭菌。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 *A. alternata* 孢悬液的制备 使用无菌解剖刀从保存于 4 °C 的 PDA 琼脂培养基边缘切取长有 *A. alternata* 白色菌丝的琼脂块(5 mm×5 mm),接种于新的 PDA 琼脂培养基上,在(26±1)°C 下孵育 4 d,活化 *A. alternata*。吸取 2 mL 无菌水冲洗 PDA 琼脂培养基表面的 *A. alternata*,用无菌涂布器刮取生长于 PDA 琼脂培养基上的 *A. alternata*,用八层纱布(灭菌烘干)过滤去除菌丝,制备用于接种的 *A. alternata* 孢子粗悬液。

1.2.2 *A. alternata* 的巢氏 PCR 鉴定 吸取 1.2.1 制备的 *A. alternata* 孢悬液 800 μL,12 000 r·min⁻¹ 离心 5 min,选用真菌基因组 DNA 提取试剂盒 D2300(北京索莱宝科技有限公司)提取 *A. alternata* 的总 DNA,使用巢式 PCR 鉴定 *A. alternata*^[11]。

ITS 序列 PCR 扩增体系(25 μL):10 μL PCR mix,上下游引物(100 nmol·μL⁻¹)各 1 μL,2 μL 模板(上述 *A. alternata* 孢悬液的总 DNA),补足 dd H₂O(11 μL)至 25 μL。反应程序:94 °C 预变性 4 min;95 °C 变性 30 s,58 °C 退火 30 s,72 °C 延伸 1 min,35 个循环;72 °C 终延伸 10 min;4 °C 保存,获得 ITS 序列的 PCR 产物。

HB 序列(巢氏基因序列)PCR 扩增体系(25 μL):11 μL PCR mix,上下游引物(100 nmol·μL⁻¹)各 1 μL,0.05 μL 模板(上述 ITS 基因序列的 PCR 产物),补足 dd H₂O(12.5 μL)至 25 μL。反应程序:94 °C 预变性 4 min;95 °C 变性 30 s,55.8 °C 退火 30 s,72 °C 延伸 30 s,35 个循环;72 °C 终延伸 10 min;4 °C 保存,获得 HB 序列的 PCR 产物。

1.2.3 *A. alternata* 接种梨叶片和分离 用血球计数板记录 *A. alternata* 孢悬液中的孢子数量,无菌水稀释孢悬液至 10⁶ cfu·L⁻¹。吸取 10 μL 稀释的孢悬液接种于健康梨叶片表面,用灭菌的棉花包裹叶柄,平铺于无菌的培养皿中,用 10 μL 无菌水处理的健康梨叶片为对照,选取 3 个梨叶片为 3 次生物学重复,所有叶片均置于光照培养箱,设置光照:黑暗=16 h(28 °C):8 h(25 °C),相对湿度(80±5)%,8 d 后观察梨叶片症状,验证活化的 *A. alternata* 对梨叶片是否具有致病力。

用无菌水冲洗接种 *A. alternata* 孢悬液的梨叶片和无菌水处理的对照组梨叶片,用灭菌的剪刀分别剪取接种显症梨叶片和对照梨叶片各 10 mg,用植物基因组提取试剂盒 DP360[天根生化科技(北京)有限公司]提取叶片中的总 DNA,以 *A. alternata* 的 ITS 序列为目标基因进行巢氏 PCR 反应(参照 1.2.2),检测梨叶片中的 *A. alternata*。

用无菌水冲洗接种 *A. alternata* 显症的梨叶片的正反面,再用 95% 的酒精冲洗无菌水冲洗过的显症梨叶片的正反面;将酒精冲洗消毒的显症梨叶片继续浸泡于 0.3% 的 NaClO 溶液中 2 min;用无菌水再次冲洗浸泡 NaClO 溶液的显症梨叶片的正反面,去除梨叶片表面残留的次氯酸钠溶液。在超净台上,用灭菌的剪刀剪取显症梨叶片病健交界处 1 cm² 的叶组织接种于 PDA 琼脂培养基表面,置于(26±1)°C 下黑暗培养 72 h,切取 PDA 琼脂培养基边缘的分离的白色菌丝块(5 mm×5 mm)接种于新的 PDA 琼脂培养基 4 d,制备孢悬液(参照 1.2.1),以 *A. alternata* 的 ITS 序列为目标基因进行巢氏 PCR 反应,鉴定分离的微生物(参照 1.2.2)。

1.2.4 *A. alternata* 寄主植物的筛选 选择梨园中常见的 25 种植物(采集的植物需远离梨园 10 km 以上)叶片为 *A. alternata* 接种对象,室内难以栽培的试验植物种类采用叶片离体接种,其他植物种类(室内便

于种植的试验植物种类)进行活体接种(表1)。每种植物选取3片健康完整的叶片作为3次生物学重复,吸取上述1.2.3制备的*A. alternata*孢悬液10 μL接种于待测植物的叶片表面,10 μL无菌水处理的植物叶片为对照组,所有试验的叶片均置于光照培养箱中,设置光照:黑暗=16 h(28 °C):8 h(25 °C),相对湿度(80±5)%,14 d后观察显症情况,采用方格纸法测定叶片病斑面积并进行显著性分析。显症的植物叶片用于微生物的分离(参照1.2.3),以*A. alternata*的ITS序列进行巢氏PCR反应,鉴定分离的微生物(参照1.2.2)。

1.2.5 分离自显症寄主植物的*A. alternata*再接种梨叶片 将1.2.4中显症植物中分离并验证的*A. alternata*制备孢悬液,用无菌水稀释至 10^6 cfu·L⁻¹,10 μL接种于健康梨叶片表面的一个部位,10 μL无菌水处理的健康梨叶片为对照,每个叶片接种3个部位,置于光照培养箱中,设置光照:黑暗=16 h(28 °C):8 h(25 °C),相对湿度(80±5)%,10 d观察显症,设

置3次试验重复。*A. alternata*的ITS序列为目标基因进行巢氏PCR检测梨叶片中的*A. alternata*(参照1.2.2)。

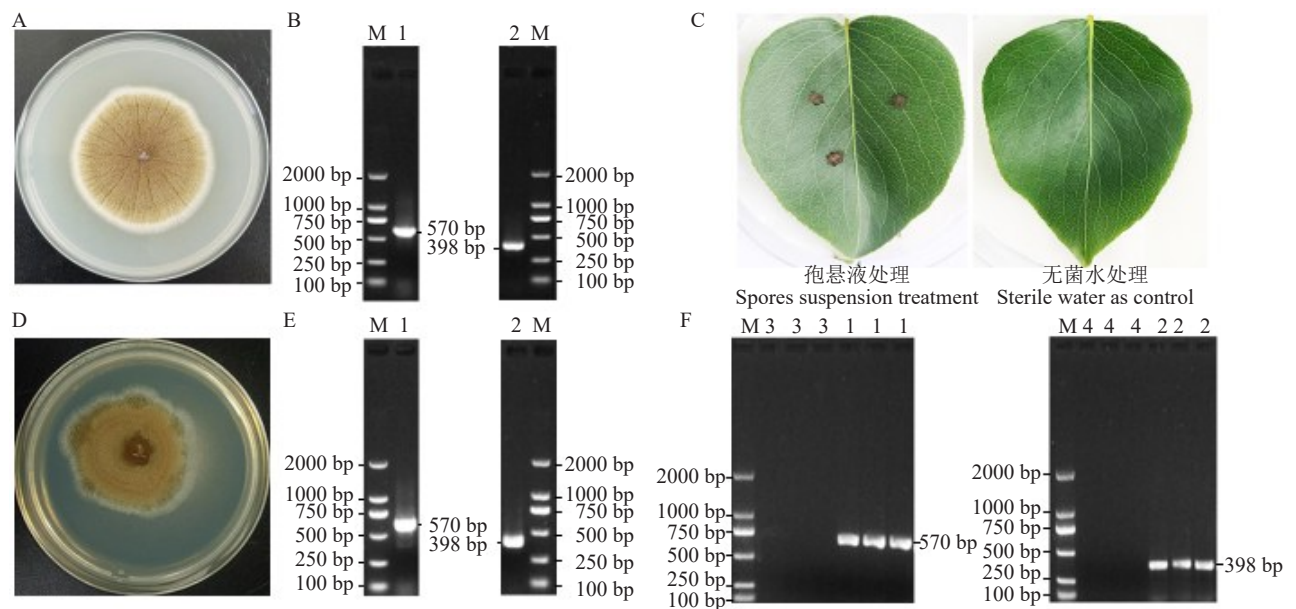
1.3 数据统计与分析

利用Microsoft Excel进行数据汇总和处理,采用SPSS软件(IBM, Armonk, New York, USA)进行Student *t*检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 *A. alternata*的活化

PDA琼脂培养基活化4 d的*A. alternata*中部呈棕色,边缘有白色的菌丝(图1-A)。选用*A. alternata*的ITS为目标基因进行巢氏PCR反应,琼脂糖凝胶电泳出现与预期大小一致的阳性亮带(570 bp和398 bp)(图1-B)。健康梨叶片接种活化的*A. alternata*孢悬液后8 d,3个接种的健康梨叶片均能出现明显的黑色病斑,而无菌水处理的3个健康梨叶片无明显症状(图1-C)。将分离自显症梨叶片中的微



A. PDA 琼脂培养基活化培养 *A. alternata* 4 d; B. 巢氏 PCR 鉴定活化的 *A. alternata*; C. 活化的 *A. alternata* 孢悬液接种健康的梨叶片 8 d; D. 分离自显症梨叶片中的微生物接种于 PDA 琼脂培养基上 4 d; E. 巢氏 PCR 鉴定分离自梨叶片的微生物; F. 巢氏 PCR 检测显症梨叶片中的微生物。1. ITS 基因 PCR 扩增产物; 2. HB 基因 PCR 扩增产物; 3. 无菌水处理的的健康梨叶片; 4. 无菌水; M. DL 2000 DNA 标记。

A. alternata was cultured on PDA agar medium for 4 days; B. Identification of *A. alternata* culturing on PDA agar medium; C. Healthy pear leaves inoculated with *A. alternata* spores suspension for 8 days later; D. The microbe from diseased pear leaves was cultured on PDA agar medium for 4 days; E. Identification of the microbe from pear leaves culturing on PDA agar medium; F. Detection of *A. alternata* presences in diseased pear leaves by nested PCR. 1. ITS amplicon; 2. HB amplicon; 3. Healthy pear leaves with sterile water treatment; 4. Sterile water as control; M. DL 2000 DNA marker.

图1 *A. alternata* 侵染梨叶片的验证

Fig. 1 Validation experiment of *A. alternata* pathogenicity on pear leaves

生物接种于PDA琼脂培养基上4 d,生长的微生物菌落表型与*A. alternata*相似,表现为中部呈棕色、边缘为白色的菌丝(图1-D)。利用*A. alternata*的ITS序列进行巢氏PCR反应,琼脂糖凝胶电泳仍出现与预期大小一致的阳性亮带(570 bp和398 bp)(图1-E)。利用*A. alternata*的ITS序列进行巢氏PCR反应检测3个显症的梨叶片,琼脂糖凝胶电泳再次出现与预期大小一致的阳性亮带(570 bp和398 bp)(图1-F)。表明储存于4 °C的*A. alternata*活化后接种于健康的梨叶片仍具有致病力,从显症的梨叶片中可再分离获得*A. alternata*。

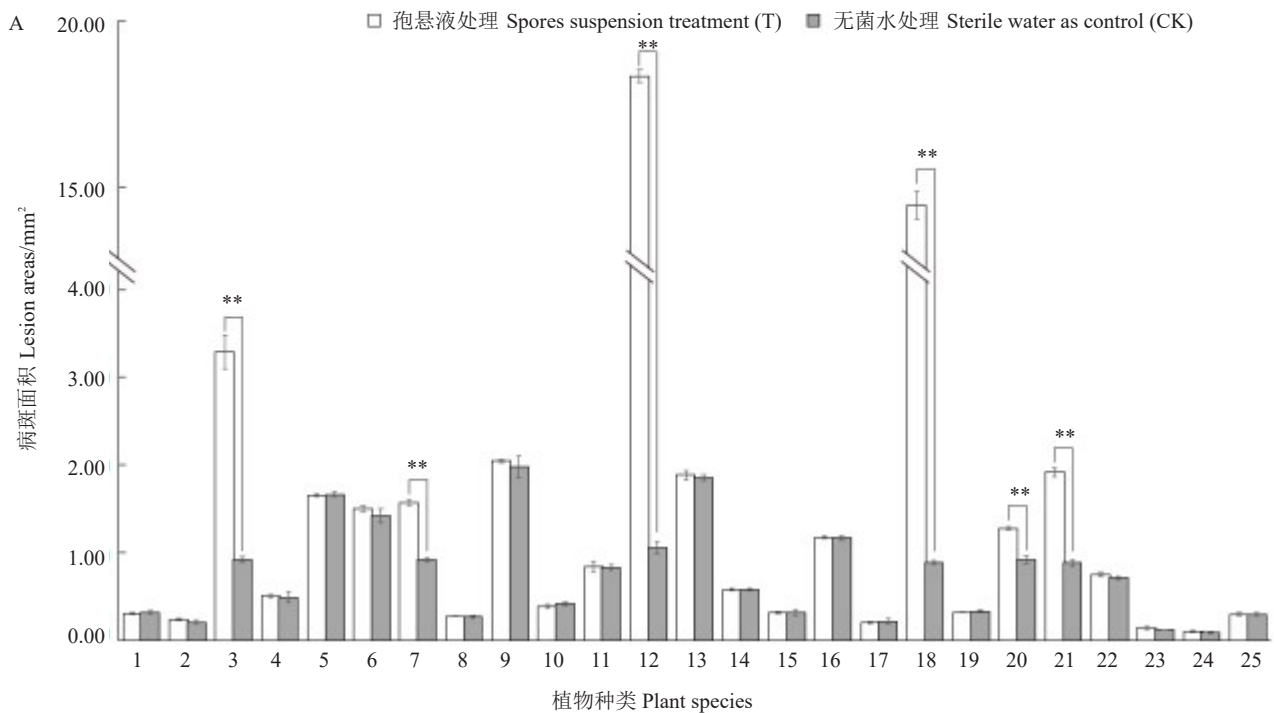
2.2 *A. alternata* 寄主植物的分析与筛选

将上述分离自显症梨叶片中的*A. alternata*制备孢悬液,分别接种于25种植物叶片14 d,测定25种不同植物叶片的病斑面积,并进行显著性分析,结果表明,6种植物(苹果、海棠、樱桃、月季、花生、枣)

叶片上的病斑面积显著大于其无菌水处理的对照叶片($p<0.01$),而接种*A. alternata*的其他19种植物(白萝卜、打碗花、红苋菜、狗尾草、白茅草、龙葵、菵草、马唐草、牛筋草、铁苋菜、小飞蓬、圆叶牵牛、裂叶牵牛、葡萄、苘麻、苦苣菜、甜椒、猪殃殃、萝藦)和其无菌水处理的叶片病斑面积差异不显著(图2-A),与观察到的症状相同(图2-B)。表明苹果、海棠、樱桃、月季、花生、枣是*A. alternata*的寄主植物。

2.3 显症寄主植物中*A. alternata*的再分离

将显症的6种寄主植物(苹果、海棠、樱桃、月季、花生、枣)叶片中分离的6个微生物在PDA琼脂培养基上培养4 d,结果显示,6个微生物菌落的表型与*A. alternata*相同,表现为中部呈棕色、边缘为白色的菌丝(图3),表明在感染*A. alternata*显症的寄主植物叶片中,再分离获得的微生物或为*A. alternata*。



A. 病斑面积的显著性分析; B. 显症植物种类。1. 白萝卜; 2. 打碗花; 3. 海棠; 4. 红苋菜; 5. 狗尾草; 6. 白茅草; 7. 花生; 8. 苦苣菜; 9. 龙葵; 10. 菵草; 11. 马唐草; 12. 苹果; 13. 白茅草; 14. 葡萄; 15. 苘麻; 16. 甜椒; 17. 铁苋菜; 18. 樱桃; 19. 小飞蓬; 20. 月季; 21. 枣; 22. 猪殃殃; 23. 萝藦; 24. 圆叶牵牛; 25. 裂叶牵牛。**表示孢悬液处理的叶片和无菌水处理的叶片经 t 检验差异显著($p<0.01$)。下同。

A. Significance analysis of lesion areas on different leaves; B. Diseased plant species. 1. Ternip; 2. *Calystegia hederacea*; 3. *Malus spectabilis*; 4. Red Amaranth; 5. Green bristleglass; 6. Cogongrass; 7. Peanut; 8. *Ixeris chinensis* Nakai; 9. Black nightshade; 10. Japan hop; 11. Crabgrass; 12. Apple; 13. Goosegrass; 14. Grape; 15. Piemaker; 16. Bell pepper; 17. Copperleaf Herb; 18. Cherry; 19. Canadian fleabane; 20. Chinese rose; 21. Jujube; 22. Catchweed; 23. Japanese metaplexis; 24. *Ipomoea purpurea*; 25. *Ipomoea hederacea*. Values (bars) marked by * are significant difference from the corresponding average values. ** represent type 1 error rate is at 0.01 ($p<0.01$). The same below.

图2 *A. alternata* 寄主植物分析

Fig. 2 Analysis on plant hosts of *A. alternata*

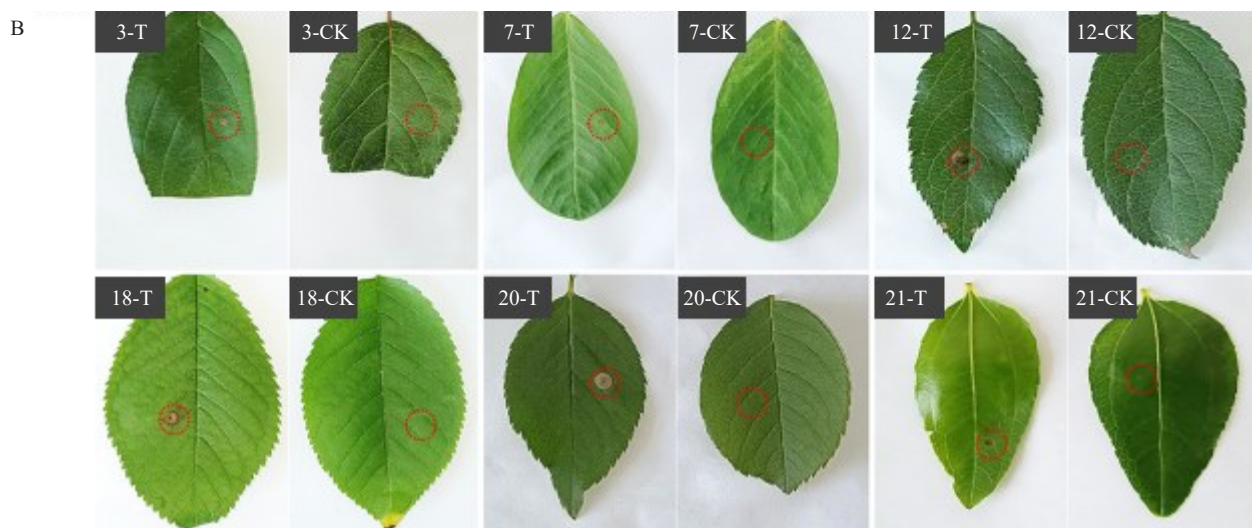
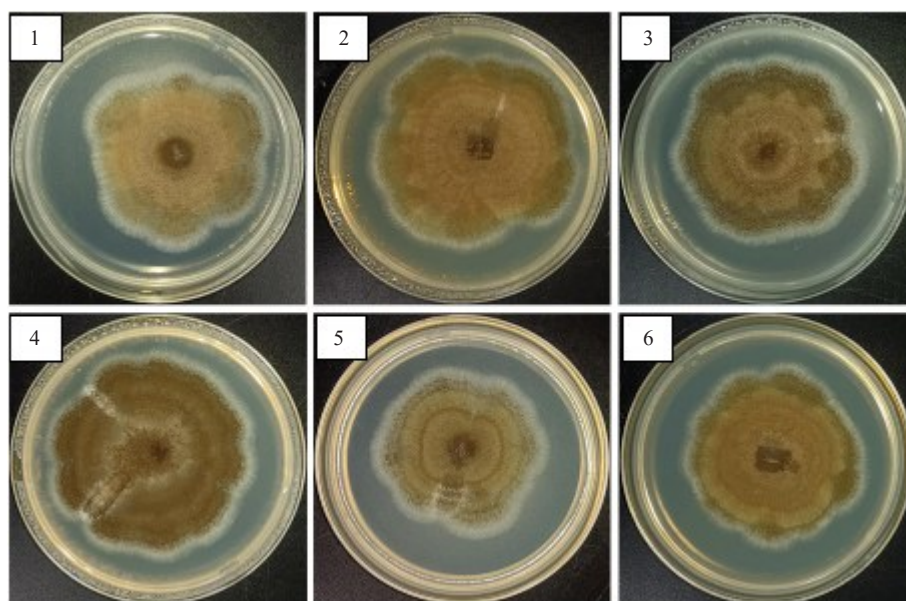


图2 (续) Fig. 2 (Continued)



1. 显症苹果叶片中分离的微生物; 2. 显症海棠叶片中分离的微生物; 3. 显症樱桃叶片中分离的微生物; 4. 显症月季叶片中分离的微生物; 5. 显症花生叶片中分离的微生物; 6. 显症枣叶片中分离的微生物。

1. Microbe isolated from diseased Apple leaves; 2. Microbe from isolated diseased *Malus spectabilis* leaves; 3. Microbe isolated from diseased Cherry leaves; 4. Microbe isolated from diseased Chinese rose leaves; 5. Microbe isolated from diseased Peanut leaves; 6. Microbe isolated from diseased Jujube leaves.

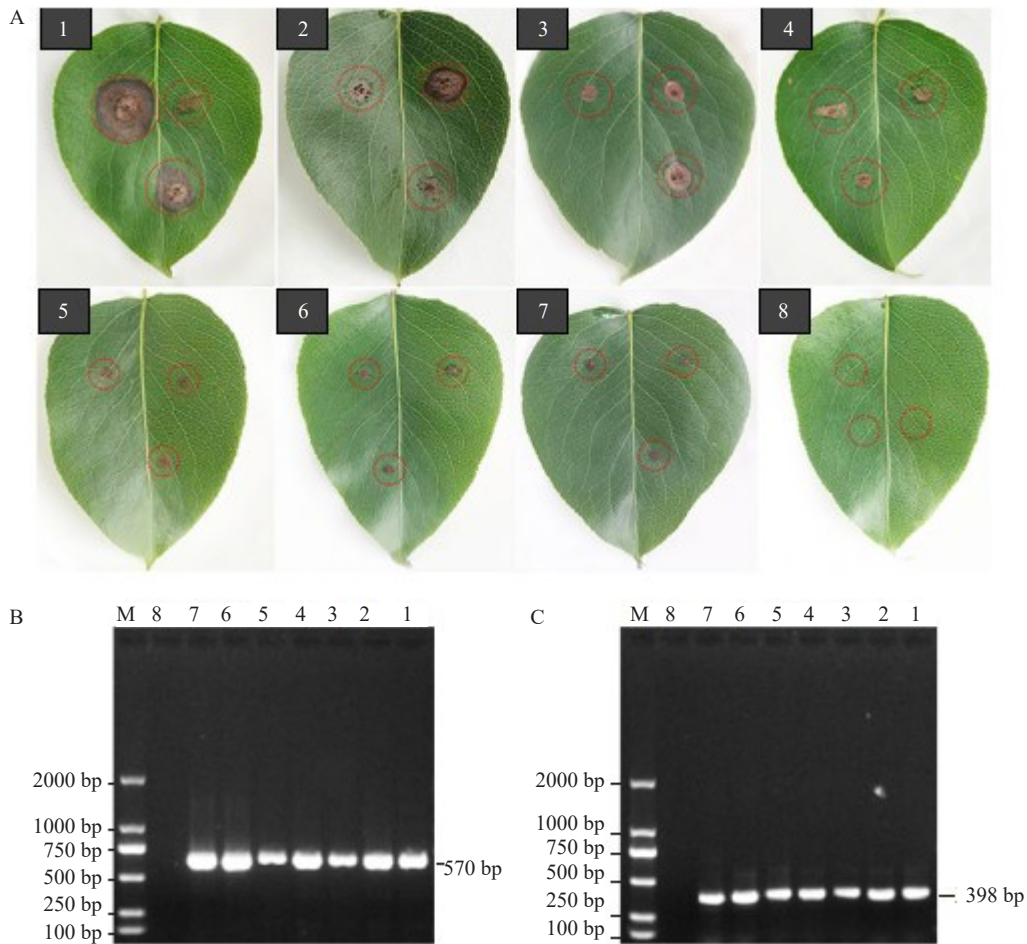
图3 显症寄主植物中微生物的分离

Fig. 3 Microbe isolation from diseased plant hosts respectively

2.4 自寄主植物分离的 *A. alternata* 对梨叶片的致病性

分离自上述6种显症寄主植物叶片中的6个微生物菌株按 *A. alternata* 孢悬液制备方法制备孢子悬浮液, 分别接种于健康的梨叶片 10 d, 结果显示, 自显症寄主植物中分离获得的微生物菌株可再感染梨叶片, 而无菌水处理的健康梨叶片症状不明显

(图4-A)。以 *A. alternata* 的 *ITS* 基因序列进行巢氏PCR检测显症的梨叶片, 琼脂糖凝胶电泳出现与预期大小一致的阳性亮带(570 bp 和 398 bp), 而无菌水处理的梨叶片无阳性条带(图4-B 和图4-C), 表明分离自6种寄主植物中的6株微生物均为 *A. alternata*, 这些 *A. alternata* 均可感染梨叶片引发症状。



A. 分离自寄主植物的 *A. alternata* 接种梨叶片; B. *ITS* 基因 PCR 扩增产物; C. *HB* 基因 PCR 扩增产物。1. 分离自樱桃叶片中的 *A. alternata* 接种梨叶片; 2. 分离自枣叶片中的 *A. alternata* 接种梨叶片; 3. 分离自梨叶片中的 *A. alternata* 接种梨叶片; 4. 分离自花生叶片中的 *A. alternata* 接种梨叶片; 5. 分离自月季叶片中的 *A. alternata* 接种梨叶片; 6. 分离自海棠叶片中的 *A. alternata* 接种梨叶片; 7. 分离自苹果叶片中的 *A. alternata* 接种梨叶片; 8. 无菌水处理对照梨叶片; M. DL2000 DNA 标记。

A. alternata from different hosts respectively inoculated on Pear leaves; B. *ITS* amplicon; C. *HB* amplicon. 1. *A. alternata* from Cherry inoculated on Pear leaves; 2. *A. alternata* from Jujube inoculated on Pear leaves; 3. *A. alternata* from Pear inoculated on Pear leaves; 4. *A. alternata* from Peanut inoculated on Pear leaves; 5. *A. alternata* from Chinese rose inoculated on Pear leaves; 6. *A. alternata* from *Malus spectabilis* inoculated on Pear leaves; 7. *A. alternata* from Apple inoculated on Pear leaves; 8. Pear leaves treated with sterile water as control; M. DL2000 DNA marker.

图4 分离自寄主植物中的 *A. alternata* 对梨叶片致病性

Fig. 4 Pathogenicity of *A. alternata* isolation from plant host on pear leaves

3 讨论

A. alternata 以分生孢子和菌丝体在梨病叶、病果、病残枝中越冬,翌年春季产生的分生孢子借风雨传播至梨的不同组织中完成初侵染,然后以发病植株为中心引起再侵染。目前,梨黑斑病以化学防治为主,而化学药剂长期和广泛使用加速了病原菌的抗药性。梨黑斑病防控常用的化学药剂为14 α -脱甲基反应抑制剂(14 α -demethylation inhibitors, DMIs),如苯醚甲环唑、烯唑醇等羊毛甾醇,但DMIs杀菌剂

作用位点具有专一性,多种植物病原菌均有对DMIs杀菌剂产生田间抗药性的报道^[7]。此外,化学药剂使用不当会造成环境污染并危害人体健康^[8-9]。为减轻梨园病虫害发生,以生态调控为目标的果园种草技术广泛应用于生产中。在果园种草技术应用中植物种类的留存较为盲目,但 *A. alternata* 寄主广泛^[10],可侵染海南番木瓜^[12]、杧果^[13]、深州蜜桃^[14]、哈密瓜^[15]等植物,而关于梨园中存在 *A. alternata* 寄主植物的研究罕有报道。

在实际梨园环境中,验证感染 *A. alternata* 显症

的寄主植物是梨黑斑病发生潜在侵染源头的田间试验较难开展。笔者忽略了风雨传播 *A. alternata* 的因素,选用梨园中常见的植物为接种对象,利用室内接种的方法分析接种 *A. alternata* 显症的植物种类,验证了显症寄主植物中的 *A. alternata* 对梨叶片的致病能力。通常室内接种 *A. alternata* 的方法有菌丝块贴法^[6]和孢子悬浮液喷雾接种法^[9]。菌丝块贴接法需固定菌丝块的位置,而孢子悬浮液喷雾接种法对喷雾机要求较高,需保证液滴在接种部位均匀展布。为便于定点观察显症,笔者采用制备的 *A. alternata* 孢悬液定点接种植物。试验在分离自显症寄主中的 *A. alternata* 再接种梨叶片验证致病性的过程中,若选用的接种对象为梨老叶片,接种后孵育时间较长(如23 d),且会出现黄化及干枯,影响后期症状的观察,故而宜选用幼嫩的梨叶为接种对象以优化实验方案。

关于 *A. alternata* 的鉴定,分子生物学方法(RAPD^[17]、AFLP^[18]、SSH^[19]、SCAR^[20])具有快速、便捷的优势,已广泛应用于试验中,但这些鉴定方法均不能准确区分 *A. alternata* 至“种”的水平,因此传统的柯赫氏法则仍是植物病原菌鉴定的常用方法。此外,李云飞等^[11]以梨黑斑病菌的 *ITS* 序列为目标基因,设计巢氏PCR引物,在梨组织中成功检测并鉴定出 *A. alternata*,并把检测精准度提高到 pg 水平^[11]。尽管 *ITS* 基因不是鉴别 *A. alternata* 的最优基因,笔者在本研究中为避免干扰均采用无菌操作,且所用的 *A. alternata* 菌株经分离和纯化后再进行 *ITS* 基因的巢氏PCR鉴定,以确保试验结果的科学性和客观性。

梨园中生态环境极其复杂,农事操作、昆虫啃食、风雨冰雹等极易造成留存的植物叶片上产生机械伤口,而机械伤口可助力病原菌侵入寄主^[21-22],增加园内菌原基数,为梨黑斑病的发生、传播和流行提供了大量的侵染源头。因此,实际生产中应铲除梨园内部和周围的 *A. alternata* 寄主植物,利用减少 *A. alternata* 潜在侵染源头的方式降低梨黑斑病的发生概率。

4 结 论

梨园中存在黑斑病菌的寄主植物,显症寄主植物中的 *A. alternata* 具有感染梨叶片致病的能力, *A. alternata* 寄主植物或为梨黑斑病发生的一个侵染

源头。

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